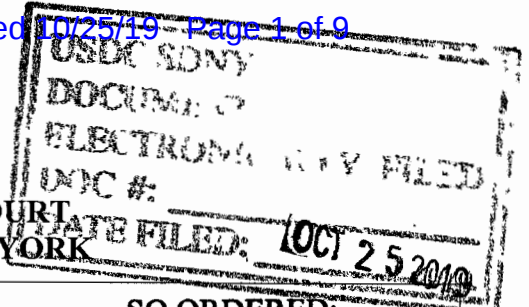


UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK



In re Terrorist Attacks on September 11, 2001

03 MDL 1570 (GBD) (SN)
ECF Case

SO ORDERED:

George B. Daniels
George B. Daniels, U.S.D.J.

Dated: OCT 25 2019

This document relates to:

Ashton et al. v. al Qaeda Islamic Army, et al., 02-cv-6977 (GBD)(SN)

The Ashton XIII Wrongful Death Plaintiffs' Motion for Final Judgments

For the reasons set forth below, and the statements contained in the declaration of James P. Kreindler, Esq. ("Kreindler Declaration"), the *Ashton XIII* plaintiffs, by and through their counsel, Kreindler & Kreindler LLP, respectfully move this Court to award in the cases set forth in Exhibit A to the Kreindler Declaration solatium damages for the losses suffered by the relatives of the decedents in the same amounts previously awarded by this Court to other *Ashton* plaintiffs against the Islamic Republic of Iran ("Iran"); and award prejudgment interest on those damages as set forth below. This motion is made on behalf of the claimants listed in Exhibit A attached to the Kreindler Declaration ("*Ashton XII* Plaintiffs"), in light of this Court's previous order granting permission to allow remaining plaintiffs in the case to move for this relief. *See* 03-md-1570 (S.D.N.Y.) (GBD) (SN), Doc. No. 3300, Filed 06/16/2016.

As the awards set forth in the attached proposed order represent the only direct recovery against Iran on behalf of the *Ashton XII* Plaintiffs listed in Exhibit A, any award issued to those individuals will constitute final awards and judgments against the Islamic Republic of Iran for those solatium claimants listed in Exhibit A to the Kreindler Declaration.

I. Procedural Background

Plaintiffs filed a Consolidated Complaint against Iran in 2016 asserting jurisdiction under, among other things, the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act (28 U.S.C. § 1605A) and the

Alien Tort Act (28 U.S.C. § 1350). Based on evidence and arguments submitted by various plaintiffs in this consolidated multi-district litigation arising out of the September 11, 2001 terror attacks, this Court previously issued a default judgment on liability against Iran to all *Ashton* plaintiffs for claims arising out of the deaths of the plaintiffs' decedents (the "*Ashton* wrongful death plaintiffs"). See 03-md-1570 (02-cv-6977) (S.D.N.Y.) (GBD) (SN), Doc. No. 3008, Entered 08/26/2015. Thereafter, all *Ashton* wrongful death plaintiffs moved for partial summary judgment for the conscious pain and suffering that their decedents experienced before death, which this Court granted, and certain *Ashton* wrongful death plaintiffs moved for default judgments on economic damages as well. This Court granted those motions. See, e.g., 03-md-1570 (02-cv-6977) (S.D.N.Y.) (GBD) (SN), Doc. Nos. 3229, Entered 03/09/2016 (adopting December 28, 2015 Report and Recommendation awarding damages for conscious pain and suffering) and 3356, Entered 10/11/2016 (awarding damages for economic loss).

In addition, certain *Ashton* plaintiffs previously moved for solatium damages suffered by those family members eligible to recover such damages under the terrorism exception to the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1605A ("FSIA"). See 03-md-1570 (02-cv-6977), Doc. Nos. 3295, Filed 06/08/2016 (Motion for Final Judgment for *Ashton I* claimants including claims for solatium damages); 3356, Filed 10/11/2016 (Motion for Final Judgment for *Ashton II* claimants including claims for solatium damages); 3686, Filed 8/16/2017 (Motion for Final Judgment for *Ashton III* claimants solely for solatium damages); 3977, Filed 4/24/2018 (Motion for Final Judgment for *Ashton IV* claimants solely for solatium damages); 4058, Filed 07/19/2018 (Motion for Final Judgment for *Ashton V* claimants, the "functional equivalent" of immediate family members, solely for solatium damages); 4100, Filed 8/14/2018 (Motion for Final Judgment for *Ashton VI* claimants solely for solatium damages); 4120, Filed 8/23/2018 (Motion for Final

Judgment for *Ashton VII* claimants solely for solatium damages); 4149, Filed 9/6/2018 (Motion for Final Judgment for *Ashton VIII* claimants solely for solatium damages); 4158, Filed 9/12/2018 (Motion for Final Judgment for *Betru (Ashton IX)* claimants solely for solatium damages); 4478, Filed 04/05/2019 (Motion for Final Judgment for *Ashton X* claimants solely for solatium damages); 4601, Filed 6/26/2019 (Motion for Final Judgment for *Betru II (Ashton XI)* claimants solely for solatium damages); and 4717, Filed 07/31/2019 (Motion for Final Judgment for *Ashton XII* claimants solely for solatium damages).

This Court granted these motions, finding that an award to the immediate family members of each decedent was proper and that prejudgment interest on the solatium loss amounts was warranted. *See* 03-md-1570 (02-cv-6977) (S.D.N.Y.) (GBD) (SN), Doc. Nos. 3300, Entered 06/16/16; 3387, Entered 10/31/2016; 3706, Entered 8/17/2017; 3979, Entered 4/25/2018; 4106, Entered 8/16/2018; 4127, Entered 8/28/2018; 4152, Entered 9/7/2018; 4173 (granting in part and denying in part motion for “functional equivalent” of immediate family members), Entered 09/13/2018; 4170, Entered 09/13/2018; 4497, Entered 04/24/2019; and 4735, Entered 08/05/2019.

On the issue of prejudgment interest, a December 28, 2015 Report and Recommendation, adopted by this Court, concluded that to the extent the *Ashton* wrongful death plaintiffs’ claims arose out of injuries in New York State, the rate of prejudgment interest was 9 percent per annum from September 11, 2001 until the date judgment was entered, and to the extent the injuries arose elsewhere, 4.96 percent interest per annum compounded annually was appropriate. *See* 03-md-1570 (02-cv-6977) (S.D.N.Y.) (GBD) (SN), Doc. No. 3175, Entered 12/28/2015, pp. 1 – 2. A subsequent Report and Recommendation issued in October 2016, also adopted by this Court, however, concluded that the rate of prejudgment interest of 4.96 percent for all pain and suffering and solatium claims was more appropriate. *See* 03-md-1570 (11-cv-7550).

Accordingly, the *Ashton I-XII* plaintiffs were awarded prejudgment interest at the rate of 4.96 percent per annum.

For the reasons below as well as those set forth in the prior motions for summary judgment on liability and prior motions for judgment for solatium damages made on behalf of other *Ashton* wrongful death plaintiffs, the *Ashton XIII* Plaintiffs listed in Exhibit A to the Kreindler Declaration now move this Court to grant the attached proposed Order awarding them the same amount of compensatory damages for their solatium losses as awarded to other plaintiffs, including the *Ashton I-XII* plaintiffs, and directing that pre-judgment interest be assessed at 4.96 percent per annum, which is the rate that this Court previously approved in connection with the *Ashton I-XII* plaintiffs' prior motions for partial judgment on solatium damages. All plaintiffs also ask for permission to continue to submit applications in subsequent stages on behalf of those claimants not included in the attached exhibit, should any other applications be warranted.

II. Damages

Under 28 U.S.C. § 1605A ("Section 1605A"), which applies to the claims against Iran, damages are available under the federal law and include money damages "for personal injury or death." *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1605A(a)(1) and (c)(4). The damages available to plaintiffs in a Section 1605A action include "economic damages, solatium, pain and suffering, and punitive damages." 28 U.S.C. § 1605A(c)(4). That is, the "estates of those who [died] can recover economic losses stemming from wrongful death of the decedent; family members can recover solatium for their emotional injury; and all plaintiffs can recover punitive damages." *Valore v. Islamic Republic of Iran*, 700 F.Supp.2d 52, 83 (D.D.C. 2010). While a claim under Section 1605A is available only to a "claimant or ... victim [who] was ... a national of the United States; a member of the armed

forces; or otherwise an employee of the Government of the United States, or of an individual performing a contract awarded by the United States Government, acting within the scope of the employee's employment," under the Alien Tort Statute the district courts have jurisdiction over claims brought by a non-United States national who does not fit the Section 1605A categories. 28 U.S.C. § 1350.

Those *Ashton XIII* Plaintiffs set forth in Exhibit A are all immediate family members of individuals killed in the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks and either they or the victim was a United States national as of September 11, 2001 and they therefore are entitled to compensation under Section 1605A for the solatium losses suffered as a result of the wrongful death of each of their decedents.

A. Solatium Damages

Section 1605A specifically provides for solatium damages. Under that provision, family members of the decedents may recover for "the mental anguish, bereavement, and grief that those with a close relationship to the decedent experience as a result of the decedent's death, as well as the harm caused by the loss of decedent's society and comfort." *Dammarell v. Islamic Republic of Iran*, 281 F. Supp. 2d 105, 196 (D.D.C. 2003), *vacated on other grounds*, 404 F. Supp. 2d 261 (D.D.C. 2005). Other courts have previously noted that "[a]cts of terrorism are by their very definition extreme and outrageous and intended to cause the highest degree of emotional distress." *Belkin v. Islamic Republic of Iran*, 667 F. Supp. 2d 8, 22 (D.D.C. 2009). Given that, in FSIA cases solatium claims have been treated as comparable to claims for intentional infliction of emotional distress, in which the immediate family members of the decedent are treated as direct victims. *See, e.g.* *Salazar v. Islamic Republic of Iran*, 370 F. Supp. 2d 105, 115 n.12 (D.D.C. 2005)("[c]ourts have uniformly held that a terrorist attack—by its

nature—is directed not only at the victims but also at the victims’ families.”); *Surette v. Islamic Republic of Iran*, 231 F. Supp. 2d 260, 267 n.5 (D.D.C. 2002) (treating solatium claim as “‘indistinguishable’ from the claim of intentional infliction of emotional distress.”) (quoting *Wagner v. Islamic Republic of Iran*, 172 F. Supp. 2d 128, 135 n.11 (D.D.C. 2001)). Thus, this Court has previously awarded solatium damages to “immediate family members” who, though not physically present at the site of the terrorist attacks, were nevertheless intended victims of the terrorist activities. *See In re Terrorist Attacks on Sept. 11, 2001*, No. 03-MDL-1570 (GBD)(SN) (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 12, 2016) (ECF No. 3358); *In re Terrorist Attacks on Sept. 11, 2001*, No. 03-MDL-1570 (GBD)(SN), 2015 WL 9468813 (S.D.N.Y. Dec. 28, 2015) (“Ashton Report”); *In re Terrorist Attacks on Sept. 11, 2001*, No. 03-MDL-1570 (GBD)(SN), 2012 WL 4711407 (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 3, 2012).

In defining those family members eligible to make a claim for solatium damages, this Court previously determined that spouses, parents, children and siblings who survived the 9/11 decedent were entitled to recover for their losses, and set forth a framework for other family relationships that fell outside of those four categories, such as intimate partners, aunts and uncles and step-relationships. *See* 03-md01570 (S.D.N.Y.) (GBD)(SN), Doc. No. 3363, Entered 10/14/2016. The four established categories of family relationships – spouses, parents, children and siblings – do not require any additional showing of the nature of the underlying relationship.

To fashion a solatium award adequately compensating the surviving family members in the litigation against Iran, this Court previously looked to the analysis undertaken by District Court Judge Royce Lambert in the case of *Estate of Heiser v. Islamic Republic of Iran*, 466 F. Supp. 2d 229 (D.D.C. 2006). There, Judge Lamberth concluded that solatium damages should

be awarded to each spouse of a deceased victim in the amount of \$8 million, to each parent in the amount of \$5 million, and to each sibling in the amount of \$2.5 million. *Id.*¹

Magistrate Judge Frank Maas previously recognized that the immediate family members of those killed in the September 11 terrorist attacks suffered and continue to suffer “profound agony and grief and, “[w]orse yet, ... are faced with frequent reminders of the events of that day.” *See* 03-md-1570 (02-cv-6977) (S.D.N.Y.) (GBD) (SN), Doc. No. 2618, Entered 07/30/12, pp. 10 – 12. Given the “extraordinarily tragic circumstances surrounding the September 11th attacks, and their indelible impact on the lives of the victims’ families,” Magistrate Judge Maas in his Report and Recommendation concluded that an upward departure from the *Heiser* framework was appropriate and recommended solatium damages in the following amounts:

Relationship to Decedent	Solatium Award
Spouse	\$12,500,000
Parent	\$8,500,000
Child	\$8,500,000
Sibling	\$4,250,000

Subsequently, Magistrate Judge Maas and then Magistrate Judge Sarah Netburn issued orders awarding solatium damages in the amounts set forth above to various groups of plaintiffs.

The losses claimed in this motion are legally and factually comparable to those suffered by the *Ashton I-XII* claimants, and the other claimants involved in this litigation. Each of the deaths in this case were sudden and unexpected and were the result of the terrorism defendants’

¹ This formula may be adjusted upward or downward when circumstances warrant. *See, e.g., Estate of Bland v. Islamic Republic of Iran*, 831 F. Supp. 2d 150, 156 (D.D.C. 2011); *Valore*, 700 F. Supp. 2d at 85.

extreme acts of malice. The decedents were civilians whose deaths were intended to create an environment of fear and terror. The claimants here were not attenuated victims but the immediate family members of the decedents and were directly and irrevocably harmed by the terrorist acts and consequences. Many family members can visit no private cemetery plot or gravestone to visit their loved ones but are instead resigned to never have the closure that might otherwise be expected after the death of an immediate family member. The amount of solatium damages previously adopted by the District Court in the other *Ashton* cases as well as the other claimants involved in this litigation should apply equally to the *Ashton XIII* Plaintiffs.

The relationships between the decedent and the *Ashton XIII* Plaintiffs are set forth in Exhibit A accompanying the Kreindler Declaration. As described in the Kreindler Declaration, all of the *Ashton XIII* Plaintiffs have direct relationships previously recognized as being presumptively qualified for solatium damages; the relationships between the *Ashton XIII* Plaintiffs and their immediate family members, who were September 11th decedents, have been verified; all of the *Ashton XIII* Plaintiffs survived the death of their immediate family member on September 11th; and none of the *Ashton XIII* Plaintiffs has another known claim pending before this Court for compensation against Iran. The plaintiffs therefore respectfully request that this Court issue a final judgment ordering payment of solatium damages to the *Ashton XIII* Plaintiffs, listed in Exhibit A, in the same amounts set forth above, based on their relationship with their decedent and as described in the Kreindler Declaration.

B. Prejudgment Interest

Additionally, the *Ashton XIII* Plaintiffs ask that this Court direct that prejudgment interest of 4.96% on the solatium awards running from September 11, 2001 until the date of judgment, as

was done previously in the *Ashton I-XII* cases, as well as for other plaintiffs in this consolidated litigation.

III. Conclusion

For all of the reasons herein, as well as those set forth in the previous submissions of the *Ashton* plaintiffs and other plaintiffs, the *Ashton XIII* Plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court grant the proposed order attached to the Kreindler Declaration as Exhibit B and (1) award them solatium damages as set forth in the attached Exhibit A, (2) direct that prejudgment interest of 4.96% on the solatium awards running from September 11, 2001 until the date of judgment be assessed; and (3) permit remaining *Ashton* claimants to submit motions for final judgment in future stages.

Dated: New York, New York
August 19, 2019

Respectfully submitted,

KREINDLER & KREINDLER LLP

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